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# A Partisan for Freedom Dies

An unknown and little-known hero died last month in a modest apartment in New York. He was Gen. Nicholas Radeanu, one-time chief of staff and Prime Minister of Romania. He had tried to lead head on the Communist conquest of his country and lost because the West could not support him.

But he did compel the Russians, who at that time, early in 1944, attempted to establish puppet governments in their satellites-to go through "popular movements" to come into the open and use their own military force and direct political pressure to achieve their goal. This happened under the nose of their American and British allies.

Radeanu was typical of tens of millions of people who are now under the Soviet yoke. He came of peasant stock, entered his country's military academy before World War I and fought for democracy and against dictatorships. He fought the armies of Adolf Hitler and Miksa in the ranks of the Romanian army, distinguished himself and rose to the rank of major general.

Radeanu was loyal to his country and to his king until Carol II was bitten by the dictatorial bug in 1933. Radeanu, who had been aide-de-camp to Carol's father, resigned from the army in protest against these undemocratic ambitions.

Carol's dictatorship ended in disaster in 1940 when Hitler was at the height of his power. In his drive to forestall his ally, Stalin, in the drive for the Balkans, Hitler forced upon his Romanian puppets a Nazi-like government with Gen. Antonescu as prime minister. King Carol, nominal ruler of Romania at that time, was neither Carol's successor, young King Mihai, nor his prime minister, Antonescu, but the Nazi "special envoy," Baron von Killinger, who un-

dertook to suppress all opposition to his master in Berlin. Radescu, then a private individual, wrote Von Killinger a sharp open letter which earned him 18 months in a concentration camp.

3 When Romania surrendered in 1944 and turned the army against the former Nazi masters, Antonescu, Iellu, and Radeanu who made up the staff of the army, "Worked in the close relationship with the representatives of the Western powers. Will avoid

Eventually, when Mihai appointed him prime minister in a coalition government, the resurgent Romania's democratic parties, mainly the National Front and Liberal Party, he was faced with a difficult situation, wanting to end the devastations wrought by his principal enemy without the interference of the communists, who had the ordered Moscow to make Romania a satellite.

Radescu resisted and attempted to keep the country to a minimum. Early in 1940, he was ousted from power by the Communist-backed Rumanian troops. He was forced to flee to tend a hospital. When an attempt was made to force him to join the British military, he refused to become a Soviet tool. The refusal was suppressed. Radescu had the temerity to ignore the Soviet censorship. He broadcast arduous appeals to the Rumanian people, urging them to stand up to their national government and bitterly denouncing "the godless man" who wanted to make the country from their own people.

This brought Comrade Vishinsky post-haste to Bucharest, where he saw King Mihail and ordered him to dismiss his prime minister instantly and appoint in his place a Moscow puppet. The king resisted, relying on the friendliness of the American and British repre-

himself in Bucharest. But when he was given a two-hour ultimatum, he yielded. V. Shinsky's orders were backed by Russian tanks and mechanized forces against which the Western diplomats were as powerless in Romania as King Mihai himself.

After nearly two years of police surveillance, Radescu managed to escape and came to America in 1947 determined to continue the fight from here. He endeavored to get together the best organized Romanian youth and his keeping with the cause of the anti-communist struggle.

It is unfortunate that many  
refugees do not forget  
their roots from their home-  
lands. They are still there.  
This is the reason why  
many have become Red

substantial number of the Roumanian who. This organization is headed by the "Organ of the Roumanian People's Republic" which Roumanian Communist Party and Roumanian Communist Minister of Foreign Affairs, who are also political exiles in this country, to control of \$1.5 million transferred from the Roumanian treasury to the Roumanian People's Republic of the war. This and it is said, was intended to support the Roumanian refugees. The Roumanian People's Republic administration does not measure up to their responsibilities.

Rădescu, a staunch fighter for freedom, typifies the tens of millions of freedom-loving people who are now enslaved by the Russians. He died in obscurity and in poverty but with an unbroken spirit.